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University of Kentucky

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Twelve Pages

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DR. AMRY VANDENBOSCH



GOV. EDWARD T. BREATHITT

Trustees Authorize 6 Honorary Degrees

The Board of Trustees today authorized the presentation of six honorary degrees at commencement ceremonies May 10.

Recipients of the degrees will be Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, Dr. Harry Best, President Philip Grant Davidson, Jr., Prof. James Walter Martin, Prof. Amry Vandenbosch, honorary Doctor of Laws, and Dr. William Dorney Valleau, honorary Doctor of Science.

Gov. Breathitt, the 47th Kentucky governor, is a graduate of the University College of Commerce and College of Law.

While at UK Gov. Breathitt was a member of Omicron Delta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi. In 1951 he was elected to the House of Representatives.

Since then he has served on the Governor's Commission on Mental Health and the Public Service Commission. He was chairman of the Kentucky Personnel Commission at the time the merit system was instituted.

Dr. Best, professor emeritus of Sociology, joined the UK staff in 1919 after serving on staffs of state schools for the deaf in Nebraska, Washington, Alabama, and New York.

Dr. Davidson is the current president of the University of Louisville. Previously he has served as professor of History at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Ga., dean of the graduate school at Vanderbilt University, and

president of the Deans of Southern Graduate Schools.

He has been vice chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board and chairman of the Southern Regional Committee for selection of Marshall scholars.

Dr. Martin is an economist specializing in taxation and public finance. He retired as director of the Bureau of Business Research in 1964.

He has served as state Commissioner of Revenue, Commissioner of Commerce and Commissioner of Highways. He has served as a special consultant to the Turkish Minister of Finance and to the United States Treasury Department.

Dr. Vandenbosch, professor of Political Science and Diplomacy, was the organizer of the William A. Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce. He has served as director of the school since its founding.

One of the delegates to the United Nations Conference in 1945, he assisted in drafting the charter.

Dr. Valleau, professor emeritus of Plant Pathology, is a distinguished tobacco researcher. He has identified and characterized numerous viruses affecting tobacco plants.

Trustees Set Up Fellowships For Teaching Improvement

By WALTER GRANT
Associate News Editor

In a move emphasizing the administration's concern with the faculty's teaching role, the University Board of Trustees this morning authorized a program of Teaching Improvement Fellowships.

About 10 fellowships of \$1,200 each will be available this summer. They are designed to improve the effectiveness of teachers in the classroom.

In proposing the program, President John Oswald noted that summer research fellowships already were offered. He said the proposal to advance the quality of teaching must accompany the strengthening of the University's research endeavor.

President Oswald said the teaching fellowships would provide an opportunity for faculty members to completely revamp and overhaul their courses. He said this would enable the faculty to present material in a more meaningful way to the students.

The proposal gives priority to the improvement of undergraduate courses.

Dr. Oswald said the fellowships will be awarded, normally for summer use, on the basis of proposals presented to the University Provost.

The Trustees today also voted to change the name of the University Faculty to the University Senate. The faculty earlier had voted to recommend that the title be changed.

The recommendation stated that the action was taken "to eliminate confusion that arose from the ambiguity in the title and also to make the title conform to practices observed in other universities."

Dr. William Wagner, professor of Chemistry and director of the Summer Session, was appointed by the Trustees as chairman of the Department of Chemistry, effective July 1, 1965. Dr. Wagner will replace Dr. Lyle Dawson as chairman of the department.

Dr. Oswald explained that

the change was in line with the University's new policy calling for the rotation of department chairmen. Dr. Dawson has served as chairman of the department since 1945.

President Oswald reported that the proposed budget for the 1965-66 year is nearing the final stages. The budget is expected to include slightly less than \$4 million increase over the last biennium.

In regard to the budget, Dr. Oswald said provision for new faculty positions tops the list of priorities. He said new faculty members would be needed to accommodate an increased enrollment and to strengthen certain programs.

The proposed budget will be submitted for adoption at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees May 4.

Trustee Clifford Smith, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that extensive study had been undertaken to find a plan to alleviate the critical situation in housing at the University.

Mr. Smith said the possibility of using private capital to expedite housing needs is being investigated. He said if past procedures continue to be followed, the University will continue to lag behind in the foreseeable future.

The finance chairman praised Vice President Robert Kerley and his staff for their work on the housing problem.

Mr. Kerley said the University would experience considerable relief by September, 1966, and possibly before.

The trustees approved a proposal for the revision of University governing regulations concerning rules and policies.

Dr. Oswald said governing regulations have evolved so that there is a mixture of policy and administrative rules. He recommended that his office adopt a draft to improve and update the rules and policies.

The Trustees requested that consideration be given to the development of a better retirement system for Class 2 employees.

Drs. Sullivan, Carey Die Of Heart Attacks

A professor and a retired professor died yesterday after suffering heart attacks.

Dr. Rodman Sullivan, professor of economics in the College of Commerce, died at 10:45 a.m. yesterday at University Hospital. He suffered a heart attack on Friday.

Dr. Henry Ames Carey, retired archeologist, died yesterday at 3:23 p.m. at Good Samaritan Hospital.

Dr. Sullivan came to the University more than 30 years ago as an instructor. He held an A.B. degree from Georgetown College, an M.A. from UK, and a Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mary Honey Sullivan; a son, Daniel Ray Sullivan, a UK graduate now doing work toward an M.A. at the University of Wisconsin, and a sister, Miss Irene Ruth Sullivan, Lexington.

The body was taken to the W. R. Milward Mortuary.

Dr. Carey, who began his teaching career at UK, recently had retired as head of the Sociology department at Morehead State College.

He is survived by his mother, his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Munson Carey; a son, Robert Munson Carey, a student in the School of Medicine, Vanderbilt University, and a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Ames Carey, Lexington.

The body is at the Milward Mortuary.

'Oswald Policy': Teaching Or Research?

By FRANK BROWNING

Second in a three-part series.

"Oswald policy" is the tag some University professors attach to the growing emphasis on research here. But if "Oswald policy" means research emphasis to some, it may soon come to include "teaching concern" for all.

Three committees, appointed as part of the Centennial program are involved in determining how the student may extract the most from his academic and classroom experience. They are: The Committee on Student Academic Environment; The Student Committee on Evaluation of College Teaching; the Committee on New Teachers, Experimental Teaching, and Teaching Technology, whose report is being presented to the Board of Trustees today.

Designed in part as countermeasures against what has been generally termed "Publish or Perish," these groups are directed toward establishing a greater sense of the university as a group of scholars and assuring concern in effective classroom teaching.

"The improvement of student, non-classroom, intellectual environment" is the stated objective of the Committee on Student Academic Environment. To achieve its general goal, the committee has set up an eight-point program as follows:

1. Improve the orientation program so as to better prepare the student for intellectual experience rather than activities which too frequently take up his time.

2. Develop a first semester program that would focus attention on the main purposes and necessary personal requirements or college work.

3. Regarding social groups and contacts, consider the hinderances of academic values of some groups; possible deferred Greek rush to second semester or second year.

4. Consider what uses could be made of the present residence halls to encourage academic interests: availability of more quiet study areas; reference library facilities and areas in the halls;

classes in residence halls where room is available. The latter would include possibly encouraging some classroom topics in the usual "bull sessions."

5. Improve informal contact between faculty and students and community colleges. Informal faculty contact would encourage individual efforts by the faculty member with possible informal discussions at his home.

6. Expand the programs for artists and lecturers to better equalize departmental funds for lectures, continue the Centennial pattern with one colloquium per year rotated among departments, give better publicity to cultural events, and make better use of community concert series.

7. Examine experimental grouping of residences and classes to reinforce academic units.

8. Consider other possibilities for improving the academic environment of the campus, bookstore improvement, possibly a book-of-the-semester, etc.

"We must have good teachers, but also we must see the point of strengthening intellectual atmosphere. Unless what happens in the classroom is reinforced outside, it won't be as effective," Dr. Douglas Schwartz, chairman of the committee said.

What Dr. Schwartz and his committee are concerned with is making academic awareness and intellectual excitement more a part of each student's daily routine. He has indicated that he does not expect one great sweeping change on campus, but rather putting enough small things together will have a great overall effect.

A key part of the Academic Environment Committee deals with student-faculty interaction. Through furthering this interaction, the committee feels the student will not only supplement his education, but also establish an individual identity, and counter any impression of "a large, impersonal school, research-oriented school, with concern only for graduate students."

Continued On Page 2

UK Bulletin Board

ANNOUNCEMENTS of any University organization for the Bulletin Board must be turned in at the women's desk in the Kernel office no later than 2 p.m. the day prior to publication. Multiple announcements will be made if a carbon is furnished for each day of publication.

APPALACHIAN VOLUNTEERS will hold a special meeting to announce and discuss the two remaining projects which will be held this semester. Slides of the AV spring vacation project will be shown by Dr. Field of the geography department. Anyone interested in AV work is invited.

UNAFFILIATED WOMEN students interested in being invited to the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority colonization tea on April 13, should complete a registration card in the Dean of Women's office by Wednesday.

APPLICATIONS for president and vice president of the University of Kentucky student body are now available in the Student Government Office, Room 102 Student Center. The deadline for applying is April 21. The election will be held April 27. Voting machines will be located in the Student Center and at other locations throughout the campus.

Candidates are required to attend the Conference on Student Organizations to be held April 17, where they will make their views known to the assembly. This conference will propose a resolution for a new structure of student government, proposed by the committee formed after the last conference.

STUDENT CONGRESS will meet at 6:30 Thursday night in Room 309 of the Student Center.

VICE PRESIDENT Robert Johnson will hold a student conference Wednesday at 4 p.m., in Haggin Hall Lounge.

SUKY will meet in Room 245 of the Student Center at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday. All interested persons are invited and welcome.

CHI DELTA PHI, women's honorary, is now open for membership. Members are selected on the basis of creative writing, ability, and scholastic achievement. All interested women should turn in three typewritten manuscripts by Friday to the English Department Office in McVey Hall. Any form of prose or poetry is acceptable.

LITTLE KENTUCKY DERBY publicity committee will meet at 4 p.m. Wednesday in the LKD office, Room 116 of the Student Center.

APPLICATIONS for the Little Kentucky Derby steering committee are available at the information desk in the Student Center. These are for the 1965-66 committee. They should be returned to the LKD office, Room 116 of the Student Center, by 5 p.m. Thursday.

APPLICATIONS for positions on the Summer Orientation staff, and for positions as Guides and Assistant Guides during the Fall Orientation activities are available in the Office of the Dean of Men, Room 203, Administration Building. Deadline for applications for positions on the Summer Orientation staff is Friday. Applications for positions on the Fall Orientation staff will be accepted through Friday, April 30.

PITKIN CLUB will meet at noon Wednesday, for lunch and discussion led by Dr. James Gladden. It will be held at the Presbyterian Center on Rose Street.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS will meet at 7:30 p.m., Thursday in the Student Center Theater. Next year's officers will be elected.

THE PERSHING RIFLE TEAM will compete in the Queen City Invitational and First Regimental Drill Meets Saturday in Cincinnati. Entering will be one squad, one platoon, and 10 individuals. Also, the traditional competition between the Confederate and Union Squads will be held.

THE ANNUAL "KEENELAND Weekend" sponsored by the Hillel foundation will be held Sunday in the racetrack paddock. A luncheon will be served after which Rabbi William J. Leffler will speak on "Responsibility."

Dr. Oswald Seeks Balance Of Teaching, Research

Continued From Page 1

Specific recommendations for faculty-student interaction include provision of student-faculty lounges, increased joint social affairs, panels, institutes, and problem solving seminars.

Along with academic environment and as a part of the Student Centennial Program the Student Committee on Evaluation of College Teaching has as its project "to aid in bringing about better understanding of what the faculty member's work entails."

Frank Bailey, chairman of the committee, has outlined the following three-phase project to achieve the committee's goals:

1. To discover certain criteria which may be used to determine what constitutes effective classroom teaching.

2. To discover, once the criteria are ascertained, the best and most efficient means of utilizing these criteria to evaluate classroom teaching.

3. Using the method of evaluation decided upon, to assist in performing the actual function of evaluating teaching in the classroom.

Bailey indicated that the committee is now on the threshold of sending out letters to faculty members seeking their aid in helping to determine evaluative criteria.

The first two parts of the projects will be administered as a research project seeking not only ideas from the University faculty, but also examples from bulletins and articles on the same topic from other schools.

"We are only interested in teaching in the classroom and the teacher's relations outside class with the students whom he has in his classes," Bailey said.

Since the project is still in the preliminary research stage, there is no tentative date for completion of the committee's work, nor there been a plan considered as to how each faculty member should be evaluated—whether by himself, by his colleagues, by an outside institution, or by any of a number of ways.

A faculty consultative committee to the student committee is being headed by Dr. John E. Barrows of the Office of Institutional Studies.

The third committee in this area is the Committee on New Teachers, Experimental Teaching, and Teaching Technology.

Dr. Paul Sears, chairman of the committee, indicated that he would not reveal its plans and specific goals before the committee report was presented by the administration.

Kernel Editorial Board Applications Available

Applications for the Kernel editorial board are now available in the Kernel newsroom, Room 116, of the Journalism Building. A special application is required for an editorial board position. The applications should be returned by April 14.

Mary Costa To Perform In Concert

Metropolitan Opera soprano Mary Costa will sing tonight in the final concert of the 1964-65 program of the Central Kentucky Concert and Lecture Series.

Miss Costa's concert will begin at 8:15 p.m. in Memorial Coliseum.

Miss Costa, who has toured Europe and America as the lead singer in several operas, made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera in January, 1964.

Students will be admitted free with their ID cards.

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The Kentucky Kernel

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Princeton Men May Have To Move Over U.S. College Woman Revels In Current Style-Setting Role

PRINCETON, N.J.—The way old graduates talk, Princeton university is like a men's club: no women allowed.

Nevertheless, when classes began in the fall of 1963, five girls slipped onto the Princeton campus and began attending lectures.

Last fall, 10 young ladies arrived to study with the men and two of them even enrolled in gym classes.

It is enough to make an old grad think nothing is sacred anymore. And it's not the easiest thing in the world for the undergraduates to accept either.

Most of them stare. Some of them point. A brash few whistle and the very brave dare to walk right over to the girls and make friends.

"I have become expert in interpreting the sound of shuffling feet," reports Sue Harrigan of Colebrook, N.H. "I can tell when someone comes to an abrupt halt 10 feet past me."

"Sometimes when I'm walking to class I overheard someone say, 'There goes one of them,'" says Camille Caliendo of Brooklyn, N.Y. She adds that it is unnerving.

Despite conditions that resemble running a gantlet, all of the girls have managed to win friends and influence dates. But it hasn't been easy. Princeton's girls would like it known that it is not exactly heaven to go to school where there are 320 men for every girl.

"Boys come up and say, 'My great-grandfather went to Princeton and it was a men's school, my father went here and my sons are going here and it will still be a school for men,'" says Candy Goldfarb of Houston. "It can be very lonely."

Although the presence of 10 girls seems to suggest that Princeton won't be an exclusively male haunt much longer, the administration is careful to make it clear that it is entertaining no idea of opening the doors wide to women.

It emphasizes that the girls are studying under a special one-year plan.

The plan, called the critical languages program, has a specific purpose: to provide intensive training in Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Chinese and Russian, languages few Americans have the opportunity to learn. None of the 10 girls will receive a Princeton diploma. All of them will be back on their own campuses next year.

"Our grade average is known by every boy on campus," says Miss Harrigan, who will return to

Connecticut College for Women next fall. "They think we came to compete."

The coeds arrived at Princeton at a time when some of the undergraduates were beginning to question their all-male world. The coeds added fuel to the fire.

Last month, the Daily Princetonian, the college's newspaper, asked why Princeton couldn't become truly coeducational. This month the Princetonian gave the university \$500 for "the cause of coeducation at Princeton."

"The president (of the university) does not seem to understand the profound unhealthiness of the Princeton undergraduate's social life with women," the Princetonian said.

The editorial concluded, "hopefully, we'll be sending our daughters as well as our sons to Princeton."

Despite the tone of the editorial, and the gift of money, the girls estimate that the majority of Princeton undergraduates don't want girls in their classes. And Princeton President Robert Goheen has said that "Princeton doesn't have any social problems that coeducation would cure."

Harvard college is completely coeducation now. And that began more than 50 years ago when a few young women innocently asked some Harvard professors to teach them after they had finished their Harvard lectures. It was an insidious process. First Radcliffe College girls studied separately. Then the girls began coming to Harvard classes.

Princeton's girls may yet be sending their daughters to Princeton.

By JOY MILLER
AP Women's Editor

As she strides along in knee-high boots, her freshly ironed hair swings long and straight and true.

Golden hoops dangle provocatively from pierced ears, and owl-eyed, horn-rimmed sunglasses lend an air of mystery.

Her sweater is turtlenecked. Her jeans, cut off above the knees, disclose a strip of dark lacy stockings before the boots take over.

An exotic creature from some tale of espionage? She is today's college girl—as she reveals herself in a recent poll of campus fads—perhaps taking a last fling at fantasy before becoming tomorrow's wife, mother, homemaker, or professional woman.

Mademoiselle magazine conducted the survey of 87 colleges and universities. It said the survey disclosed these new trends:

Pierced ears, which haven't enjoyed much of a vogue since grandma's day, are the rage. Transfixing academic lobes are golden hoops or long, arty earrings.

Girls who quail at the thought of surgery can get earrings that look as though they're for pierced ears.

The Gypsy look is compounded by the prevailing hair style: long smooth, swinging. Curly-heads and perfectionists pull out the ironing board and go to work flattening locks.

Dark glasses are so prevalent that it looks as if

Dark glasses are so prevalent that it looks as if the girls are studying to be celebrities. To see for note taking in class, they push the sunglasses up on their heads like headbands. Some wear them on their heads all the time.

Textured stockings are dearly beloved, especially peeping over the tops of tall boots, which apparently just about everybody wears.

Jeans and sweatshirts are still the college uniform for studying and out-of-class activities. Jeans are the traditional blue or the new wheat color, and usually cut off around the knee area.

The V-neckline is out and the turtleneck is in—in sweaters, jerseys, T-shirts—worn with jumpers, wheat jeans and A-line skirts.

Madras is still a favorite, and "maddy rags" include belts, scarves, dresses, blouses, blazers, raincoats, headbands.

Where do they carry all the paraphernalia they don't stuff in their pockets? In shoulder-strap purses. In some of the Eastern colleges no self-respecting girl would be seen without a woven wool "Greek" bag.

For the old grad who can't remember how kooky they dressed in her day, there is one consolingly conservative note. The girls like their makeup on the natural side. Of course, that pale lipstick may make them look as if they're candidates for the school infirmary—but at least white lipstick has flunked out.

Wincher Sculpts

NEW YORK (AP) — Stagehand Bill Yosmary is having his first Broadway exhibit as a sculptor in the musical "Something More!"

Yosmary, who works a winch backstage at the Alvin Theater, is a professional artist. Aware of his dual talent, producer Lester Osterman commissioned Yosmary to model a head of leading man Arthur Hill.

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Man With 'The Truth'

It has been said that there is none more dangerous than the man who has The Truth.

One excellent example is the "traveler" for the Southern Student Organizing Committee, Ed Hamlet, who was on campus last week.

SSOC's goals—those by which Mr. Hamlet evangelizes for social change in southern colleges and universities—include the following printed statement:

"We hereby take our stand to start with college communities and to confront them and their surrounding communities, and to move from here out through all the states of the South—and to tell the Truth that must ultimately make us free."

This "Truth" includes, among other things, a belief that "The administration (of colleges and universities) should serve students as a procedural mechanism to run the physical plant of the university, advise students, and raise money . . . students, in conjunction with the faculty, should make all major decisions."

Concerning the first half of that statement, let us mention that a relatively narrow role for the administration is outlined by SSOC. It is implied by SSOC that the administration should interfere as little as possible with the guidance of the school which it administers—in terms of long-range policy and direction.

This seems rather unrealistic. Administrators, we submit, should serve as equal partners with faculty and students in the building of great universities. The administration should bring,



Berkeley's Arrested Students

The recent conflict at the University of California at Berkeley resulted in, among other things, the arrest of over 800 demonstrators.

Being alert, the political science graduate students decided to analyze some of the components of the demonstration, to understand the elements involved and also to find out exactly what type of students were involved.

The survey was a random sampling of 598 of the arrested students. Of these, 537 are currently registered UC students and 16 were employees of the university and 21 were alumni. Three are spouses of students.

Of the remaining 15 nonstudents none had ever been arrested before and 11 indicated no affiliation with any group.

to the dialogue from which progress springs, the expert knowledge which qualifies an administration to administer.

The primary complaint heard concerning administrators is that they seldom give students an opportunity to take up the mantle of responsibility in guiding a school's progress.

Another charge often heard is that there exists, inevitably, a tension between faculty and administration, and that faculty views can be given weight only through concerted pressure on the part of the faculty, which contributes to increased tension, which makes communication between the two groups more difficult, etc., *ad infinitum*.

The solution, it would seem, is to hire the breed of administrator who welcomes a partnership among administration, faculty and students. Hire the best possible—which implies, for us, the broad-minded administrator who views his role as that of team member, not dictator—and let the dialogue proceed.

The answer is not, we think, that offered by Mr. Hamlett: the emasculation of the administration. This would serve to render intolerably weak one of the three partners in the educational enterprise.

Mr. Hamlett's protestations against the administration should have fallen on unsympathetic ears at the University, for here, under the guidance of President Oswald, we are approaching the time when faculty, students, and administration will speak with equal voices.

An illustration: soon after taking office, Vice President for Student Affairs Robert Johnson visited one of the men's dorms. He spent the evening chatting with the surprised but eager residents of one section of the dorm.

Such small incidents do not constitute proof that the situation at the University is ideal. However, they bear witness to the administration's awareness that partnership is necessary for the achievement of progress.

Of the entire group, 57 percent indicated no group affiliation.

Eighteen percent were Young Democrats, 25 were from civil rights groups, 7 were affiliated with religious groups, 4.5 were from YPSL, YSA, DuBois club and ISC. Conservative groups claimed 1 percent. (Because of overlap, this amounts to more than 100 percent).

The median grade point of the arrested students is 2.9. Included in the group were 53 National Merit Scholars, 20 Phi Beta Kappas, 8 Woodrow Wilson fellows and 260 winners of various academic scholarships and awards. Twenty have published articles.

Of the arrested students, 18 percent were graduate students, 22 percent were seniors and 22 percent were juniors.

—THE DAILY IOWAN

"I'm Gonna Protect You From A Guy In A White Hood"



Caution In Excess

After three straight meetings without a quorum, AWS finally met to make extended hours before final exams a permanent policy for women.

Associated Women Students, the elected representatives of all campus women, has exerted considerable caution in making any move to extend women's freedom.

Caution is laudable, but there are limits!

Perhaps now AWS will be prepared to take some other step—on a trial basis of course—to liberalize women's hours.

As we have said previously, the double standard applied in defining men's and women's housing rules is an untenable position—either for AWS or for the office of the Dean of Women. (And it would appear the dean's office is more liberal than AWS.)

We have suggested several steps which can be taken in the immediate future to alleviate the situation.

Perhaps now, with the acknowledgment that extended hours during final week does not lead to a general moral decay among University women, there is a glimmer

of hope that some further liberalizing will take place.

We expect whatever is done will be done with utmost caution, and we are prepared to accept the necessity for invoking a "safe but sure" technique in this instance.

However, we do hope caution does not harden into inaction.

Unrest is prevalent on American campuses, and this is a topic which could easily become the focal point of a heated controversy.

Let's head off trouble before it begins.



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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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NEW CAMPUS MAY BE LAUNCHED BY YEAR'S END

About 20 Years Required To Complete Modern Complex

By WALTER GRANT
Associate News Editor

The first "major step" in the implementation of a long-range physical planning program for the University campus hopefully will get underway by the end of this year, according to Lawrence Coleman, University planner.

The three-dimensional campus plan is designed for 20,000 students and 6,000 faculty members. It is envisioned that the University campus will resemble a modern urban complex in about 20 years.

Mr. Coleman said the first major construction work under the three-dimensional plan probably will be a classroom and office building behind the Administration Building.

Dr. John Oswald, University president, announced at the January meeting of the University Board of Trustees that this building would receive first priority. Plans indicate the building will be located on the present site of White Hall and the Carnegie Library.

Mr. Coleman anticipated the new classroom building, which will accommodate all social studies departments, would be completed by September, 1967.

Only a few present structures will be preserved in the planned reorganization of the campus. The new campus will look somewhat like a modern shopping center, with high-rise buildings, spraying fountains, and wide plazas.

Mr. Coleman said it was questionable to talk about completion of construction on the new campus.

"The plan represents a three-dimensional framework within which the University could continue to develop indefinitely," Mr. Coleman said.

"A certain amount of construction will be necessary before the campus can accommodate 20,000 students," he said. He predicted this would take about 20 years.

Mr. Coleman said it was possible that the University enrollment would exceed 20,000, making it necessary to modify the present plans. He said the plan actually is "endless."

"The University will continue to redevelop and replace old structures with up-to-date facilities after the urban complex is achieved," Mr. Coleman said.

The campus planner indicated it would be necessary to constantly modify plans as construction progressed.

Second priority in constructing the new campus probably will go to a biology building, planned for the southeast area of the campus near the Medical Center. Dr. Oswald has said the building should be completed by the fall of 1968.

The three-dimensional plan allows for more construction in the next 15 to 20 years than there has been in the last 100.

Although the new campus will nearly double its present size, a maximum of 10-minutes' walking time between buildings is anticipated.

Mr. Coleman said the plan itself makes no estimates as to cost. The total cost for the next 20 years, however, has been placed at about \$250 million. The planner emphasized that this is not a price tag on the plan by any means.

Expansion for the Medical Center alone may cost as much as \$80 million. The balance of the academic construction could cost \$90 million, and another \$30 million probably will be needed for land, roads, utilities, and so forth.

Funds totaling about \$35 million are expected to be received by the University for the four-year period from 1964 to 1968, Mr. Coleman said. Of the total, about \$4 million will come from federal grants, \$6 million from State appropriations, and \$25 million from loans.

The University originally had expected to receive \$57,433,620 for the four-year period. Mr. Coleman explained the plans were flexible and revised each year.

A scale model of proposed physical plan for the University was prepared by Crane and Gorwie, Inc., of Detroit. The planning and design consultants de-



THE UNIVERSITY'S CAMPUS PLAN

veloped a topographically accurate scale model of the future campus.

Mr. Coleman said the model shows the best possible geographical relationships between buildings, the best possible physical relationships, and provides a statement of architectural relationship.

The three-dimensional plan offers solutions to many of the problems facing the present campus. Such problems as parking, traffic, and housing will be greatly reduced.

Many of the problems will be solved merely by a larger campus. The plan anticipates a campus of 573 acres. The University now owns 314.7 acres, some of which is presently part of residential areas near the campus.

The master plan envisions that Rose Street will be closed and replaced by University Avenue, further to the east. Other boundaries will be Limestone Street on the west, Euclid Avenue on the north, and the extended Virginia Avenue on the south.

Parking Problem Largely Unsolved

One of the most crucial problems facing the University in planning for a campus of about 26,000 people is what to do with all the cars they drive.

The campus plan calls for an underground parking garage near the Administration Building.

Little intercity traffic is expected on the campus of the future as the plan calls for a new east-west expressway forming the north campus boundary. This would run parallel to Maxwell Street.

A north-south expressway is proposed for the south campus boundary. This would run parallel with the Southern Railway tracks.

The intercampus parking problem has yet to be solved. The plan calls but for one underground parking garage and it is estimated that this will serve the area around the Administration Building. Likely, other such facilities will be planned.

The University presently has in the planning stage two high-rise parking garages.

The first garage was originally planned to be built in the near future. But even as the plans are being made, there are predictions it will be obsolete before it is completed.

The garages were planned for Euclid Avenue near the Student Center and on Rose near the Quadrangle (this was to be the first completed).

Earlier in the year, a petition from students at the Medical Center resulted in the University allowing them to park in an unused field where the pro-

posed dormitory complex will eventually go. That, in large measure, solved the present Medical Center parking problem. But it will get worse, as will the problem for the rest of the campus.

Plans for the campus of the future call for every foot in the main campus area to be used for classrooms and academic related buildings.

Planners have estimated that it will take five to ten minutes to move from campus to car or from class to class on the new campus.

But as yet, extensive plans as to where those cars will be located have not been developed to deal for a large portion of the cars required on that campus of 26,000.

Mr. Coleman said a study was underway to determine the best possible use of the three farms owned by UK.

Mr. Coleman said plans would be extended to include the farms as soon as the study is completed. President Oswald and Gov. Edward T. Breathitt both have indicated the agriculture program at the University would be improved.

Mr. Coleman noted that the Lexington Experimental Station Farm, just south of the Medical Center, had not been included in either the two-dimensional or three-dimensional plans.

Although the present plan for the new campus probably will be changed and modified several times in the next few years, the University will not be at a stand still. The demolition of at least 1,000,000 square feet of now-standing buildings will begin, and the construction of about 2,641,000 square feet of new building space will proceed.

All will not be new, however. Areas with aesthetic value, such as Memorial Hall, the Botanical Gardens, and the military parade ground will only be improved and enlarged.



The Parking Madness

With more and more cars taking up more and more surface area at the University, underground parking garages will be used to save classrooms and dormitories.

Housing Bond Problem Still Is Unresolved

The University's financial structure, long a complex jungle of accounts, is just now beginning to make way to the more enlightened financial structure demanded by higher education.

The financial situation with regard to housing is still in flux.

Soon after taking office last April, Vice President for Business Affairs Robert Kerley began trying to unravel the bonded indebtedness system at the University.

The bonds for a number of buildings are still being paid off with the money coming from a variety of sources. The same complicated system was true of dormitories.

The state authorized UK to hire a team of bond experts to find alternative procedures for housing.

(UK now sells bonds under the Housing and Home Finance Administration's guarantees.)

Lawrence Coleman, campus planner, was quoted in a recent article in the Louisville Courier-Journal as saying the University's "bonding ability is not available until after the fact," (after students have enrolled).

"The (HHFA) application specifically states that in no way will a bond issue be based on an enrollment projection," Mr. Coleman was quoted as saying.

The Courier-Journal's article also quoted a source in Washington who disagreed with Mr. Coleman's interpretation. The source, one close to HHFA operations, was quoted as saying, "We'd like to know that students are there but if projected enrollments are in line and conform to past experience, we'll go along with them."

The source said that HHFA needed assurances that additional bonds released

by an institution could meet the "historic earning test" and that a university had an adequate bonding capacity.

It's the lack of funds, more than any other single factor, that has kept UK behind in the housing race.

The planned dormitory complex is a case in point.

The building is planned to accommodate 2,700 students. It was originally slated to be open last fall. The opening date is now set for the fall of 1966.

The contract for the complex was awarded to Edward D. Stone and Associates of New York after a long hassle over design and cost.

The University started in 1962 with a design for two 1,000 bed towers and another 500 connecting building. The cost was estimated at \$10 million.

The design was rejected by the state Building and Properties Commission (the Courier-Journal's article said because it was "not impressive enough") and the State Department of Finance asked three top firms to submit designs. The Stone design won.

When Stone presented its preliminary design, it called for a complex that was "impressive" but far beyond the University's means.

The University asked for a revised plan and finally got the blueprints for the complex. Bids for construction are scheduled to be let this spring with construction beginning sometime in the summer or fall.

The first phase of the complex will open in 1966 with the remainder opening the following year.

The University—under the Oswald administration—is just now getting its feet on the ground with regard to housing and is just getting into position to see what the situation really is.

The University, at present, has no definite housing plans beyond the 2,700-student complex.

Vice President Kerley said the University will eventually construct 11,000 single student housing units on land now owned by UK.

This is based on an enrollment of 20,000. UK's enrollment is now just under 12,000 with space for 2,562 single students. That space has already been pushed so that it now accommodates 3,035.

Housing Problem Is Most Pressing, Dr. Oswald Says

President John Oswald feels the question of "what to do with all the students in terms of housing" is the most crucial problem facing the University.

However, Dr. Oswald has continually pointed out that he does not feel the University has an obligation to house all of its students. A figure of 50 percent is the one most mentioned by the president and this would be in line with other institutions comparable to UK.

Housing, like all other phases of campus life, is now under committee study. A committee on student environment will make some specific recommendations about student housing, especially about University-owned housing.

The academic analysis calls for dormitories to be a place that adds to the academic climate rather than detracting from it.

President Oswald points out that program planning as well as structure planning must go into UK's future dormitories.

Speaking of town housing, the president says, "UK owns a number of houses around the campus, most of which are not rented to students. These were bought in order to have room for future expansion."

Continued On Page 7

397 SIGN PETITION PROTESTING SERVICE

The food protest last semester in Donovan Cafeteria was organized by Bette Gabbard, who said that copies of the petition and the complaints listed against the food and the service would be sent to University President Dr. John W. Oswald, the deans of men and women, the residence hall director, and the head of the food service.

The petition read:

"We, the residents of the Quadrangle and Donovan and Haggin halls, here protest the food we have been served at the Donovan Cafeteria. We ask the right to discuss this problem with the proper officials."

In less than 20 minutes after the cafeteria opened and the women had set up their protest table, more than 115 students had signed the petition. The final number of signatures was reported to be 397.



BOYS NOW EAT IN BLAZER—A RESULT OF THE "PROTEST"

'Protest' Resulted In Service Changes

By JUDY GRISHAM
Kernel Staff Writer

Following a semester of protests by students about the cafeteria food, there have been many changes made in the procedure for students eating under contract.

Five women residents in the Quadrangle last semester set up a protest table in Donovan Hall Cafeteria to petition for better food and improved food service. About 500 students signed the petition protesting the food and asking the right to discuss the problem with the proper officials.

This touched off a series of events which led to the formation of an advisory committee.

This committee was made up of George J. Ruschell, associate manager of Auxillary Enterprises, Mrs. Marie Fortenberry, director of food services, and committees from the men's and women's residence halls.

Complaints of the petitioners about starchy and greasy food were forwarded to the dietitian, while complaints about the health aspect of the food handling were met with "favorable health reports."

One of the biggest complaints of the petitioners was that "we can't understand why we're paying the same as Blazer and the food is twice as bad."

In answer to this, Mr. Ruschell announced that, beginning this semester, Donovan students would be able to eat

lunch in Blazer and Blazer residents could eat lunch in Donovan Mondays through Fridays.

"Letting the students eat their noon meal in either cafeteria is working beautifully," Mr. Ruschell said recently. "About 200 more Donovan students eat at Blazer but this is all right because Blazer has a larger capacity."

Donovan is designed to serve 800 students, while Blazer's capacity is 1,100.

Last semester Donovan was serving 1,360 students, and Blazer was serving 1,200.

"It's about 100 less this semester," Mr. Ruschell pointed out.

He also said that there have been no problems in allowing students to eat at either cafeteria. The personnel must take the check sheets back and forth from both cafeterias, but "the students have been very cooperative in showing their meal tickets at each meal," Mr. Ruschell said.

At the beginning of the semester there was a close check on the amount, choice, and substitution of food, but this restriction has since been lifted.

"The important thing," Mr. Ruschell said, "was that students must eat what they take in order to prevent so much waste."

Both Mr. Ruschell and Robert Johnson, vice president of student affairs, agreed that students had been cooperating in avoiding waste since the removal of the food checkers and restrictions.

Students now may have an entree, dessert, beverage, and a combination of three of any salad or vegetable with seconds on beverages, salads, and vegetables.

"The removal of restrictions has been well received," Mr. Johnson said. "According to the personnel, there is less waste."

Mr. Ruschell added that "it is getting better all the time."

Another of last semester's petition complaints was that Donovan Cafeteria was "drab."

But, according to Mr. Ruschell, the "drabness" was cured in Donovan when it was painted during the Christmas holidays.

Blazer operates a special "jet line" for the noon meal for students who are rushed and want quick lunches. This line serves sandwiches, soup, salad, dessert, and beverage.

Donovan operates three lines from 11:15-12:30 to accommodate the noon crowd.

According to Mr. Ruschell, the average cost of a meal is 58 cents at 20 meals a week for 16 weeks at an average total cost of \$185.60.

"We must operate within this budget," he said, "and this includes food, personnel, and operation costs."

Mr. Ruschell added that the students seem to appreciate the changes and "everyone seems satisfied."

"At this moment, I've heard nothing but good comments," Mr. Johnson said. "The reception, as far as any of the people I've talked to, has been nothing but enthusiastic. I'm certainly not aware of any difficulties."



'Are You Hungry?'

Last semester's food protest in Donovan Hall Cafeteria, organized by five coeds living in the Quadrangle, produced results in improved food and food services.

Problem: Where To Relocate Stoll Field

By SUE COMBES
Kernel Staff Writer

As the University moves into its second century with plans calling for the use of the Stoll Field area for academic purposes, the question of a site for new athletic facilities has been raised.

Rumors, suggestions, criticism, and approval have been aired on all sides, although consideration of the relocation of the football field is still in a "very preliminary planning stage."

University officials won't comment on a site for the new athletic facility, but students seem to prefer a location on or near to the campus. Lexingtonians generally suggest a location "close to the center of the community," and State officials have proposed Coldstream Farm as a site for the stadium.

It may be nearly 20 years before the present facility is razed and selection of a new site becomes a pressing problem, but it may take nearly that long to screen all the suggested locations, buy the land surrounding the chosen site, build or improve existing access roads, and erect a new stadium with a suitable parking area.

The final choice of a location apparently must be made by the president of the University, but the screening of suggested locations is the concern of the university planner.

Larry Coleman, present university planner, has indicated that current trends in enrollment at UK, the growth of the City of Lexington and the Central Kentucky area, and increasing interest in UK football call for a new stadium that would seat 60,000 persons. The cost would be \$70 to \$80 a seat.

A stadium that size, he said, would require a 12-acre area for the structure and an additional 130 acres for parking. Such a parking area would accommodate 15,000 cars, or one vehicle for every four seats in the stadium.

In addition to the large land area needed, a number of technical qualifications must be considered before a location can be chosen. For instance, the field must lie on a longitudinal axis 25 to 57 degrees west of north to keep the sun from the players' eyes during the Sept. 15 to Dec. 15 football season here.

But the specification creating the most concern is the accessibility of the stadium. Fifteen access roads must lead directly from the stadium to high-speed high-

ways to empty the immediate area in 45 minutes and clear urban freeways in an hour.

The present facility, Stoll Field and McLean Stadium, was erected in 1924 at a cost of about \$8 per seat, and after several major face liftings, seats 37,500 in its seven-acre area.

No official estimates are available on the number of parking spaces available to fans attending games at the stadium, but several UK parking lots are open, and residents of the area park cars in their garages, private lots, driveways, and lawns. The stadium's five access roads clear the area in less than an hour, but traffic jams created in outlying areas often take two hours or more to clear.

Of the many possible locations suggested for a new stadium in the past months, the one attracting the most attention was allegedly made by Gov. Edward T. Breathitt.

Gov. Breathitt was quoted in a column by Earl Ruby, sports editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, as saying that he would ask for a "detailed study of the feasibility" of building a fieldhouse on the University's Coldstream Farm, at the junction of Interstates 64 and 75.

Actually, the Governor has said that he is not "wedded" to any specific ideas as to the "when and where" of the new stadium, although he does believe such a facility is needed. He said the choice of a location is up to UK President John W. Oswald and indicated that he does not intend to "dictate," but will "work with" UK on the matter.

Outlining specifications he felt should be considered before a decision could be made, Gov. Breathitt said that the needs of the whole community, not just the needs of UK, must be examined.

Besides the cost of land, the adaptability of the area for athletic purposes must be considered, he said, adding that a stadium is used only part of the year. In addition, the structure must not be too remote, and access roads should fit into the State's present highway complex.

Dr. Oswald emphasizing that plans for the new stadium are "still in a very preliminary planning stage," said that a committee has been appointed to study the matter. The group will report to the board of directors of the Athletic Association the results of the study and recommendations relative to possible sites for relocation.



STOLL FIELD IS IN "CENTRAL CAMPUS" AREA

Preliminary planning for the three-dimensional development of the central academic campus, approved in principle at a recent Board of Trustees meeting, "clearly demonstrates the need of the area now occupied by Stoll Field and McLean Stadium for future academic buildings," Dr. Oswald said. "This particular area of the central campus is scheduled in the long range physical plan for the humanities and fine arts."

Members of the athletic department would not comment on their preference for a location, but they too had a list of recommendations to be considered in

the final choice. Access and parking present problems with an on-campus location, but a site such as the one proposed at Coldstream would make it difficult for students to attend games.

The idea of keeping the stadium "close to the center of the community" has been suggested by the City-County Planning Commission, which is officially in agreement with an editorial in the Nov. 30 edition of the Lexington Herald.

The editorial opposed the Coldstream proposal and suggested the stadium be located, as called for in long-term campus plans, on the University Farm adjacent to the campus.

Administrators View Present Housing Crises

Continued From Page 6

sion. The University will make a study of each of these, converting what it can to student use."

The University is going to make every effort to make more of this UK-owned, near campus housing available by the fall of 1965 to meet another enrollment increase, the president indicated.

"Both kinds of housing—on campus and off-campus—are absolute necessities. The University hopes to provide enough on-campus residences for those who wish them," Vice President Robert Kerley says.

Mr. Kerley said it was his feeling that both types of student housing are important in that they provide for different needs. Some people really prefer to live off-campus and are happier there, while others enjoy the dormitory situation.

"The student ought to have the right to live wherever he wants. It is the University's hope that students recognize their responsibility to be good neighbors while living out," he said.

Mr. Kerley went on to say that in any university of this size, town housing is absolutely necessary. Although construction of dormitories is being planned, it is unlikely that there will ever be enough room to house all students in them.

"It isn't really the role of the University to run a building inspection department. That's a community problem," Mr. Kerley said in regard to the discontinuance of housing inspections this year.

"There are many more disciplinary problems out in town than there are in the dormitories," Dr. Kenneth Harper,

dean of men, said in an interview regarding town housing.

Dean Harper said that one of the basic problems is one of understanding. University personnel who work with the students are much more familiar with student behavior and are better able to understand student pranks than are many elderly people who rent rooms.

As an example, Dr. Harper referred to the situation of University students' parties. People on campus would expect a party to last until midnight. "We would expect Saturday night to be a little loud," he said. But many of the elderly people renting rooms and living adjacent to student residences are accustomed to different living habits and might regard such parties as noisy disturbances.

"There is much less participation in University life with students who live off campus," Dr. Harper said. Being away from the campus except for classes, students have greater difficulty in associating with other students.

As to the matter of academic performance of off-campus students in relation to on-campus students, there is currently no data available to make a comparison. While accession to the library is sometimes more difficult due to location, many students feel that they are able to develop better study habits in private rooms.

While there are a number of outstanding town residences for students, Dr. Harper said, some of our newer dormitories are equal to nearly any residence in town; these dormitories are safe, fire-proof, receive daily maintenance, and have excellent facilities, and in addition, they provide counselors.



LEXINGTON CAMPUS
PROPOSED LAND UTILIZATION

UK Takes 'Rejuvenated Look' At Housing

The University is taking what Vice President of Student Affairs Robert Johnson called a "rejuvenated look" at housing and its relations to the University student.

Not only is an increase in the number of housing facilities underway, but also a completely new look is being taken at the organization of present facilities. Basically, it is the same philosophy that is in practice at the dormitory cafeterias: a faith placed in the student with the

have the opportunity to live in dormitories and will, in fact, have preference over out-of-state freshmen.

Beginning September, 1965, there will be no requirement that any student—male or female, freshman or senior—must live in residence halls. It will be a step toward the statement previously made by the Vice President of Business Affairs Robert Kerley when he indicated that "the University hopes to provide enough on-campus residences for those who wish them."

A second major change to influence housing is an effort by the University to equalize the amount of UK housing between men and women. Of the 12 residence halls, nine are presently used by women.

Last semester full-time women students, who represented 37 percent of the campus population, occupied nearly 63 percent of the available housing space. Men, who represent 63 percent of the student body, occupied the remaining 37 percent of the housing space.

Results of a study made by Assistant Dean of Men Jack Hall and Vice President Johnson's offices at the spring semester registration will show in what parts of the campus population the greatest housing demand lies. From this information Mr. Johnson will be able to allocate students to the residences.

Both of these housing changes are part of an overall campus effort to improve the non-academic life of students.

Lawrence Westbrook, a member of the Committee on Non-Classroom Environment, said that the committee's objective was the "totally integrated campus." Mr. Westbrook, who is director of Housing Programs for Men, said that in the residence halls situation he has "been exploring ways of improving dormitory atmosphere"—with an emphasis on academic counseling.

"The floor counselors are right there on the floor where there can observe the student to see what his daily habits are. Consequently, he is able to help the less successful student to find a better way

of meeting college demands," Mr. Westbrook said.

These projects and many others being planned in UK's rejuvenated look will enable dormitories to establish some sort of tradition, said George J. Ruschell, Associate Business Manager for Auxiliary Enterprises. With the introduction of upperclassmen into the halls, many of the usual loudness and study com-

plaints in freshmen dorm life should be eliminated.

Mr. Ruschell expressed hope that by allowing students to live together on campus throughout their undergraduate years, a closer relationship among students could be built up—a relationship wherein the nameless, faceless anonymity of the multiversity, as it is so often called, would not arise.



ROBERT JOHNSON
Vice President for Student Affairs

assurance that by eliminating elementary school restrictions, he will be able to determine his own needs and best utilize the University's facilities.

Specifically, "the new look" is based on action in December from the Board of Trustees wherein all Kentucky residents were given preference over all out-of-state residents—regardless of classification.

In essence, this means that upperclassmen from Kentucky will once again

Cooperstown: Case In Point

The University's new look at housing and housing priorities produced the decision to convert the major portion of Cooperstown to single-student housing.

The University's study showed it could house 1,021 students in Cooperstown if the married student housing unit were converted to single-student housing. This compared with the 238 students living there presently.

Delay in the dormitory complex and already strained housing facilities were the reasons given for the conversion.

The Board of Trustees had already examined existing housing priorities and had established a new policy in December. The new priority system gives graduate students preference in married student housing and Kentucky residents precedence in University dormitories.

The answer was in favor of the single students since more of them could be housed after the conversion than under the present arrangement.

President Oswald has told the married students who must seek other than University housing, that the University will do all it can to help them find suitable accommodations.

But many of these students are in a serious bind since Lexington is not known as a town where quality—or even "satisfactory" housing—comes cheaply.

The Cooperstown students' suggestion that the University accommodate them with a trailer park was rejected by the administration because, as President Oswald said, a survey indicated that "a minimum of 414 additional trailer spaces will be available in Lexington by Sept. 1."

President Oswald said he felt this would meet the demands from those students now living in Cooperstown who wish to acquire mobile homes.

Some married students currently living in local trailer parks cite their drawbacks, however. Some of these complain that hi-fi's, radios, and the like virtually make it impossible to study.

Even with mobile home space, a sizable number of the families moving from Cooperstown will have to find town housing.

Unofficial reports were that the already high local rental fees shot still higher after the Cooperstown decision.

According to the University's own estimate, apartments in town (when they are available) rent for between \$20 and \$60 a month more than similar on-campus housing. (The estimate was made prior to the Cooperstown decision.)

The University has promised that Cooperstown will become solely a married student housing complex once other University housing is able to take care of an adequate percentage of the students.

Dr. Oswald has said before that he believes a University should be prepared to house about 50 percent of its students.

The Dormitory Complex: UK's Next Structure

By FRANK BROWNING
Kernel Staff Writer

Robert Johnson, vice president of student affairs, said that the long awaited, and long discussed, dormitory complex will be definitely the next structure to be built on the University campus.

Shovels should first meet the foundation clay near the Sports Center sometime in June or July, University Planner Larry Coleman said. Eight three-story low rise buildings are due for completion by September, 1966, with two 22-story towers to follow by September, 1967.

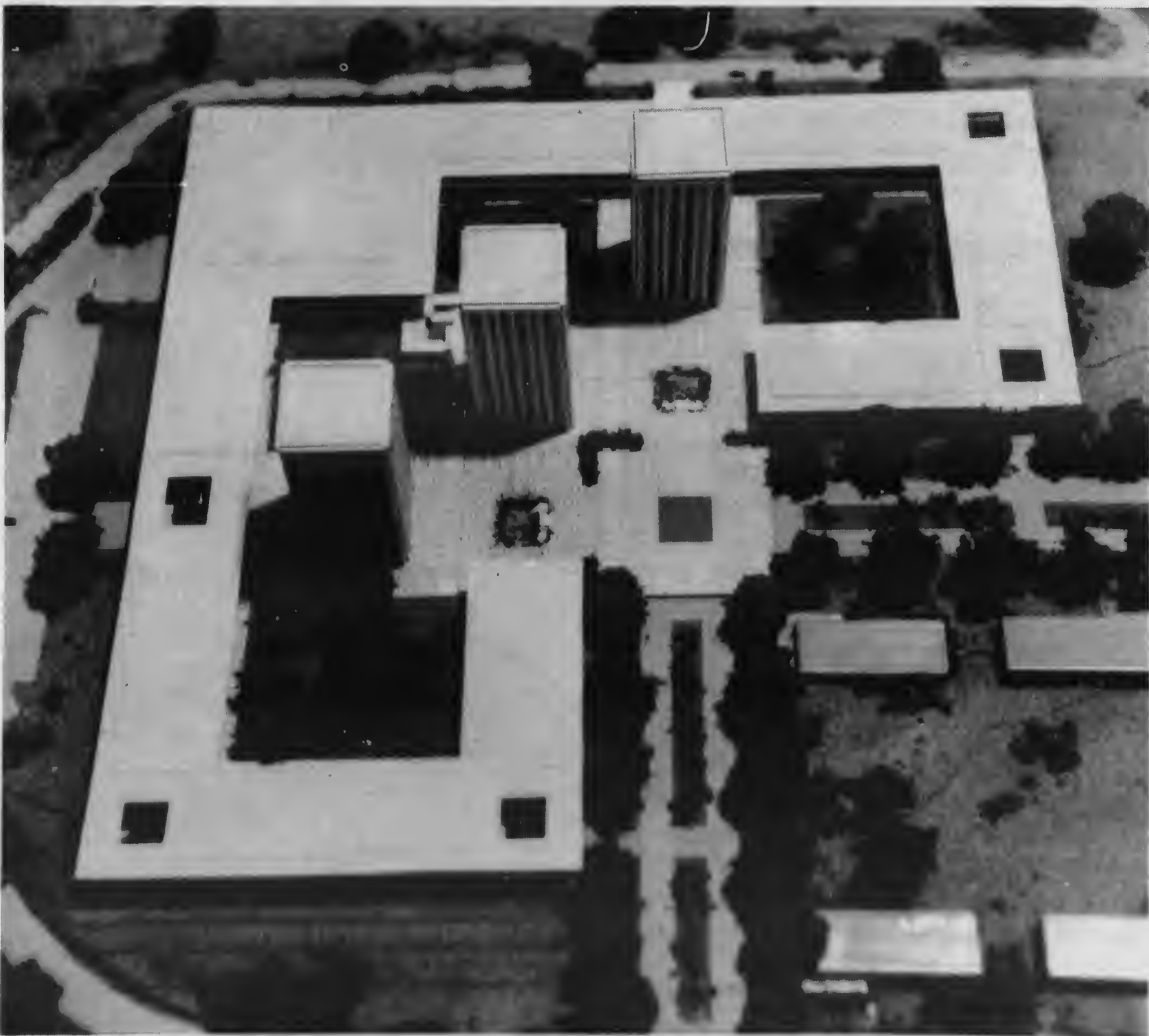
Buildings in the complex will be so constructed, Mr. Johnson said, so that either men or women may live in any of the facilities. With 28 students and two lounges on each floor in the low rise structures, as well as one lounge every three floors in the towers, the total complex is designed to accommodate 2,712 residents, including counselors and residence directors.

The central area of the complex will contain a multipurpose floor and a lounge that will tentatively include a TV room, a grill, a billiards room, a reading room, and a music room, each of which could be divided by moveable partitions.

To accommodate the students on the 22 floors, there will be three elevators in each tower, electronically controlled, with openings on each floor. Otis and Westinghouse, the companies supplying the elevators, have estimated that the maximum waiting time would be about 90 seconds, with the average time being about 20-40 seconds.

The complex's cafeteria, designed to serve only those people housed there, will feed about 2,200 students at the noon meal, the peak rush time of the day, Mr. Coleman said.

Mr. Coleman said that the two main reasons for designing the complex for either men or women were, first, for maximum flexibility for greater or lesser demand on the demand of men or women and, second, to allow mixing of men and women in alternate buildings.



'The University's Next Physical Structure'

The long talked-about dormitory complex, scheduled to house a total of 2,634 students by its completion September, 1967, has been approved by the University Board of Trustees. Work on

the proposed complex, designed to house either men or women students, is expected to begin sometime in June or July of this year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Are Battle Lines Drawn,' Reader Asks

To the Editor of the Kernel:

I note the article in the Kernel of March 23 by Roger Ebert entitled, "The Student Battle Lines Are Being Drawn."

I am sure the battle lines are being drawn but I wonder if students really understand what they are battling. Mr. Ebert would have us believe that university professors have not been doing their job properly. He implies that what faculty members ought to do is to reassess their function and that universities must return to "traditional educational values."

In the first place if we are going to talk about traditional education then we ought to take a good long look at the histories of the greatest universities in the world. The traditional approach to higher education has always been quite different from that offered on the secondary and primary levels. Traditionally the professor has presented in his lectures a set of guide lines which it is hoped will serve students as a point of departure for further study. He then makes suggestions for profitable reading, turns the student loose, and assumes the individual will make

his way to the library. He assumes too the student will not merely read, but will ponder, analyze and reflect with growing intellectual maturity.

A further concomitant of "traditional educational values" has to do with what is apparently fast becoming a nasty word—research, either published or unpublished. The idea behind research is not to short change the student but to enrich the body of knowledge presently at the student's disposal. With continued research we eventually cease to have education. We can then only offer a dull re-hash of materials which through the continual development of society itself must become outworn and outmoded.

Mr. Ebert insists that a professor engaged in scholarly investigations has placed professionalism and careerism above his job, when in fact professionalism is what a faculty member is all about and his investigations are indeed his career. These are precisely why he chose to do the work he does do. It would seem from Mr. Ebert's remarks that a clear line must be drawn between teacher and researcher, but the gentleman knows nothing of the true

record whatsoever. As an historian, I think of some of the great names in my discipline. I think of Von Ranke whose collected works fill over fifty volumes and whose lecture halls were jammed to the doors. I think too of Toynbee and Fay, of Meinecke and Schlesinger, of Wheeler-Bennett, Gooch, Renouvin, and Bloch. The list is only a bare beginning. There is not one of these men who was or is less than an every day research man and not one was or is a poor teacher. In truth Mr. Ebert does not grasp the simple fact that research and teaching go hand in hand. The two are as inseparable as hamburger and a bun.

It so happens that I am an alumnus of Berkeley. My undergraduate days on that campus witnessed a student body larger than it is now. When faced with a problem which I could not resolve to my satisfaction I do not recall lying down in the corridors of the administration building to find the solution. Instead I sought out the so-called inaccessible professor who was deeply engaged in research. I can not remember one instance of com-

ing away without seeing my man. Let us get to the facts! I have yet to meet a colleague who is unavailable for student consultation. But I have heard faculty members complain that students rarely come to office hours which thus become a waste of time. That time we simply do not have to waste.

In the final analysis I think availability of the professor for purposes of teaching is no issue at all. The problem is this: higher education is essentially a very singular and lonely process. It is accomplished at one's desk and in quiet, where each faces the materials before him along with his own capacities or lack of them. The whole job involves hard, individual work. Evidently students find this difficult to grasp, though the difficulty is itself understandable in a society which preaches togetherness, teamwork, and comfort. A student who looks for these things on a university campus has come to the wrong place.

GERARD E. SILBERSTEIN
Assistant Professor
Department of History

RALPH MCGILL

Moise Tshombe: Hated By Africans

News Item—"There are about 300 political parties in the Congo. Moise Tshombe has the support of 49 or 50 of the largest."

It was dusk when the big jet lifted off the strip at Lagos, Nigeria. Soon after dark, night seemed to collapse about us. Hours later there was the descent into Leopoldville, the heat of the customs shed and, then, the comfort of a hot shower and a cool room at the U.S. Embassy residence. Sleep came as the mind thought about the Congo River and how it would look.

Perhaps because of a boyhood spent with mite boxes to be filled for missions overseas and the romantic excitement of missionaries who came to our small rural church to tell of missions in Africa, Korea and China, for the the Congo meant first of all the river. I remembered missionaries telling of going up and down it in small boats.

Next morning, still clogged with sleep when the waking knock came at the door, I pushed back the heavy hangings at a window and there, close by, was the vast dark breadth of the river. Scattered all across its mighty sweep were water lilies—thousands of them always in sight. There was vast beauty in the river—but somehow it was not what a boy's imagination had pictured.

Later that day, standing by its bank, one could look across and see three miles away the white cluster of buildings that marked Brazzaville, once the capital of the French colony in the Congo, as Leopoldville was for the Belgians.

Today both are changed from what they were less than two years ago. Moise Tshombe was then a rebel trying to take rich Katanga province away from the central government and operate it off a Belgian cartel. Now Tshombe heads the central government and depends on Katan-

ga, as did his predecessor, for wealth and taxes.

Much of Africa hates Tshombe. Ben Bella of Algeria a few weeks ago referred to Tshombe as "a walking museum of colonialism." But at the recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Tshombe came off better than expected. He would, he said, get rid of his admittedly brutal mercenaries if the other African nations would send troops to replace them and sustain the central government. None wanted to do that. Each acutely is concerned with maintaining his own power and hold on government. There was, and is, no sympathy for Tshombe, but there are signs—only signs—that some African leaders are beginning to think.

Brazzaville, across the dark river with its varied jade-green flow of lilies, helps them to think. On last Feb. 15, strong-arm shock troops ousted the moderate government at Brazzaville. These men wore peaked Chinese caps bearing bright red stars. The money in their pockets was put there by agents of Peking. There are hundreds of these agents and "technicians" in the city. There, too, are many exiled enemies of Moise Tshombe who nurse a burning desire to kill him. But Brazzaville is now a prisoner of Peking. The Africans see that. They have not rid themselves of one colonial master merely to assume another from Moscow or Peking. But the poverty-ridden and more hopeless nations, such as that of which Brazzaville is

the capital, are vulnerable to loans and promises and—more particularly—to hard-core, well trained Communists from China.

There is irony in the Chinese presence in Brazzaville. One wonders what General de Gaulle thinks of it. During the great war Brazzaville was the center of the Free French faith and force in Africa. DeGaulle himself came there to organize the Free French Movement. It was effective and helped to turn a part of the tide. Now, the Chinese are there.

Tshombe, on his side of the river, faces an election. It runs through April. There are in the

Congo about 300 political parties, 80 major languages, more than 200 important dialects, few schools, many tribal divisions, and little sense of nationality or national loyalty. To date, 50 of the 300 parties support Mr. Tshombe.

As aforesaid, much of Africa hates him—

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The UK Relays saw 13 records fall before the more than 800 competing athletes from over 25 schools. Although hampered by inclement



weather, the relays were a success according to UK track coach Bob Johnson. Over 2,000 spectators attended the second annual relays.

13 Records Fall In UK Relays

New records were established in 13 of 24 events in the University of Kentucky Relays held at the Sports Center Saturday on a cool, windy day, before 2,000 spectators. Another record was equaled in this second running of the relays.

Frigid weather and a 12-mile-an-hour wind did not seem to hinder the athletes as meet and track records tumbled in more than half of the scheduled events.

"Hundreds of fans and almost a thousand entrants combined to make the UK Relays a big success," said Bob Johnson, UK track coach. Johnson was in charge of planning and scheduling the events for this 2nd annual track and field meet.

"Two UK boys turned in fine performances in this meet in which competition is comparable to that in the Penn, Drake and Texas relays, and in some cases, better," Johnson said.

UK's Pat Etchberry hurled the javelin 203' 11" which was good enough for a third

place finish behind the winner Alavoutunke from Austin Peay who threw 229' 1" into the wind.

"Jerry White of the UK freshman team finished fifth in the Steeplechase event in the fabulous time of 9:30. This is marvelous time for a freshman, especially in his first attempt in this difficult event," Coach Johnson said.

UK did not enter the varsity mile run because of an injury which David McGuire sustained in practice last week. "UK would have shown up well against this tough competition," Coach Johnson said, but he doubted that UK could have beaten the Kentucky State team which won the event in 3:11.4.

Ernst Soudek, the Austrian National Discus Champion who competed in the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo repeated his triumph of last year in the UK Relays and set a new record of 178' 9" to better his old mark of 177' 6 1/4" set in 1964.

Lars Haglund, the 6-7, 250-pound Swedish

National Discus Champion was right behind Soudek with a toss of 175' 5".

In the 100-yard dash, Kentucky State freshman Craig Wallace finished second to nemesis Trenton Jackson of Illinois. Jackson's winning time was 9.8, against the strong wind. Jackson made the semifinals in the 100-meters at Tokyo in the 1964 Olympics.

The pole vault was won by Jim Albrecht with a new track and meet record of 15' 6 1/2". His pole broke, ending the competition before he could attempt a 16' vault.

The mile run was won by Russell of the Tennessee freshman track team in the good time of 4:12, "which is a good mark for this time of year in an outdoor mile," Coach Johnson said.

Jeffersonville native Jim Moore of Purdue won the long jump with a leap of 24' 9 1/2". Chilton of Knoxville Teacher's College was second in the broad jump with a 24' 5 1/2" effort. Moore's effort was another track and meet record.

Distance medley relay—1. Notre Dame (Boyle, Conroy, Clark, Dean) 8:51.6; 2. Ohio U. 9:50; 3. Ky. State, 10:02.5. (New record; old record held by Illinois, 10:09.7, 1964).

Javelin—1. Alavoutunke (Aust. P.) 229' 1"; 2. B. Lambert (AFA) 210' 3"; 3. Etchberry (UK) 203' 11".

100-yard dash—1. Jackson (Ill.) :9.8;

2. Wallace (Ky. St.) :9.9; 3. Jackson (Cent. St.) :10.0.

120 High hurdles—1. Reed (Tenn. St.) :14.2; 2. Humphrey (Tenn.) :14.3; 3. Dick (AFA) :14.5.

440-yard dash—1. McGrady (Cent. St.) :1:19.01; 2. Stovall (AFA) :1:19.6; 3. Lipscomb (Cent. St.) :1:20.01. (Ties track and meet record with Kerr of Iowa St. 1934).

Triple jump—1. Holland (West. Mich.) 47' 0"; 2. Bryant (B.G.) 46' 4"; 3. Burgess (Cln.) 44' 11". (New track and relay record; Relay record held by Brandon of AFA, 1964).

Shot put—1. Clark (AFA) 53' 2 1/4"; 2.

Hatcher (Ky. State) 52' 3 1/4"; 3. Lott (Cent. St.) 51' 3 1/4".

Mile run—1. Russell (Tenn. Fresh) 4:12.0; 2. Glenbury (unatt.) 4:13.0; 3. Boydston (N.Western) 4:13.5. (New track and meet record, formerly held by Bachelor of Miami, 1964).

Shuttle hurdle relay—1. Iowa State (Iverson, Adams, Dickerson, Green) :50.1; 2. West. Michigan :50.3; 3. Tennessee :50.4.

440-yard relay—1. Murray (Allen, Jackson, Doty, Freeman) :41.2; 2. Tenn. St. :42.3; 3. Ky. State :41.6. (New track and meet record).

2-mile relay—1. Ohio U. (Fox, Crooks, Mitchell, Sugden) 7:32.6; 2. Ky. State 7:37.6; 3. Eastern 7:46.2. (New track and field record; old record 7:41 by Western Mich., 1964).

Discus—1. Soudek (Ann Arbor T.C.) 178' 9"; 2. Haglund (Unatt.) 175' 5"; 3. Flatley (Unatt.) 156' 7". (New record; better own mark of 177' 6 1/4", 1964).

High jump—1. Burgess (Cln.) 6-7; 2. Lambert (AFA) 6-4; 3. Wadsworth (West. Ky.) 6-4. (New record, old mark held by Lambert, AFA, 1964).

4-mile relay—1. Notre Dame (Spiro, Walsh, Dean, Clark) 17:09.5; 2. Tennessee 17:11.3; 3. Western Michigan 17:33.9.

Sprint medley relay—1. Kentucky State (Bradford, Ray, Wallace, Kemp) 3:23.7; 2. Indiana 3:24.0; 3. Tennessee State 3:24.8. (New track and meet record, old record Kentucky State, 3:24.0, 1964).

Broad jump—1. Moore (Purdue) 24' 9 1/2"; 2. Chilton (Knoxville T.C.) 24' 5 1/2"; 3. Holland (Western Michigan) 23' 9 1/2". (New track and meet record, old record: 23' 1", Terry Owens, Cincinnati frosh, 1964).

330-yard intermediate hurdles—1. Humphrey (Tennessee) 37.6; 2. Leek (Western Michigan) 37.7; Moss (Kentucky State) 37.8.

3,000-meter steeplechase—1. Moore (Central State) 9:03; 2. Bachelor (Miami) 9:09.5; 3. Carls (unattached)

9:09. (New track and meet record; old record: Manley, Wisconsin, 9:14.9, 1964).

Pole vault—1. Albrecht, (Northwestern) 15' 6 1/2"; 2. Wilbert, (Indiana) 15'; 3. Wadsworth, (Western Kentucky) 15'. (New track and meet record, old record: 14', Nick Turchek, Western Michigan, 1964).

880-yard relay—1. Tennessee State 1:27.7; 2. Western Michigan 1:28.9; Ohio U. 1:32.4.

220-yard dash—1. Waddell, (Indiana) and Williams (Bowling Green) 21.4; 3. Washington (Purdue) 21.7. (New record; better old mark of 21.5, 1964).

2-mile run—1. Cunningham (Miami) 9:04.5; 2. Coffey (Notre Dame) 9:04.9; Knox (Kentucky State) 9:09.2.

Frosh mile relay—1. Central State (Jackson, Harris, Smith, McGrady) 3:18.3; 2. Ohio U. 3:21.3; 3. Tennessee 3:22. (New track and meet record, old record: Miami frosh, 3:23.7, 1964).

Varsity mile relay—1. Kentucky State (Glover, Cooksey, Kemp) 3:11.4; 2. Purdue 3:13.4; 3. Central State 3:13.8.

Tennessee Defeats UK Baseballers In Two Game Set

The Tennessee Volunteers added to UK's baseball woes as they handed the Wildcats two defeats over the weekend. Friday UT downed the Cats 4-1 and Saturday UK was blanked 7-0 in a rain-abbreviated contest.

Limited to five hits on Friday, the weak-hitting Wildcats gathered only two in the second game of the two-game series.

Basketballers Larry Conley and Randy Embry got two hits each in the 4-1 loss. Charlie Casper picked up the other hit.

Kenny Lewis was tagged with the loss. He gave up four runs in the first three innings, then shut-out the home club the rest of the way. Lewis gave up seven hits.

Kenny Gravitt was the victim of the seven-run Saturday outburst. The game was called after six and one-third innings because of rain. During that time, Gravitt gave up ten hits.

Embry got one of the Wildcat's two hits while right fielder Mike Durcan got the other.

The two losses dropped the Wildcats' record to 2-9 overall and 1-7 in the Southeastern Conference. UK plays Xavier this afternoon at the Sports Center.

UK Tennis Team Divides Match With Western

The UK tennis Wildcats raised their season record to 4-6-1 yesterday as a rain-delayed match with Western ended in a 3-3 tie. Wildcat winners in the match were Ken Fugate, Jack Crump and Mike Cox. Only single matches were played.

Over the weekend the tennis team split in two matches. The Wildcats blanked Union 7-0 and then were shut out by Tennessee 6-0. The team travels to Toledo Friday for an afternoon match.

Cats Beat Xavier, Lose To Eastern

Ken Fugate lost his second match of the year and Kentucky's tennis squad dropped its fifth Thursday as Eastern took a 6-2 verdict at the Coliseum courts.

The defeat evened the Cats' record for the week at 1-1. They blanked Xavier, 9-0, Thursday at Cincinnati.

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Conrad L. Osborne, High Fidelity Magazine



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Sit-Inners Come To Trial In California

A mass trial of more than 155 University of California students taking part in sit-ins on the Berkeley campus has begun at Berkeley. More than 700 students took part in the December sit-in. The students are charged with trespassing, resisting arrest and unlawful assembly. Free Speech Movement leader Mario Savio (second from left) sits between Susan Goldberg and Jack Weinberg.

200 Take Tests In Selma, Camden

The Associated Press

SELMA, Ala.—Nearly 200 persons took voter registration tests in Selma and Camden the same day police used tear gas and smoke bombs to disperse Negroes marching toward downtown Camden as part of the voter registration drive.

In Selma 155 people—most of them Negroes—went into the courthouse Monday and took the tests. It was their first opportunity to do so since the Selma to Montgomery voter march. Forty-three Negroes answered registration questions at Camden.

Civil rights leaders said Negroes must keep going to the courthouses, even after the voting rights bill is passed.

"This voter bill isn't going to

settle anything," said James Orange, a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. "We're going to keep on until we break down all the barriers of segregation."

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120 Vietcong Killed In Bloody Mekong Fight

The Associated Press

SAIGON, South Vietnam—More than 120 Communist Vietcong were killed and six Americans were dead or missing today in one of the bloodiest engagements in the Mekong delta in months, U. S. Officials said.

Initial reports indicated that South Vietnamese government forces suffered more than 60 casualties, including about 16 killed.

The confirmed American dead were a U. S. Army officer and a U.S. Navy officer. Their deaths brought to 323 the number of Americans killed in combat in South Vietnam since December 1961.

Four U.S. Army helicopter crewmen were missing and believed were missing and dead. Their aircraft was hit by 50-caliber Vietcong machine gun fire and exploded in air.

The helicopter had been providing cover for a downed Vietnamese air force fighter-bomber.

A second U.S. Army helicopter was shot down while covering the same crash. Its four crew-

men were rescued and were reported only slightly injured.

Heavy fighting was reported still in progress. The scene was the Ca Mau Peninsula, about 130 miles southwest of Saigon.

U.S. Air Force B57 Jet bombers flew 16 strikes against Vietcong in the area today.

Elsewhere in South Vietnam, 32 American strikes were flown, making today one of the heaviest days of air operations in South Vietnam to date.

Under the heavy battering from land, water-borne and air units, the Vietcong apparently were forced to make tactical with-

drawals leaving their dead on the battlefield. Usually they try to carry off the bodies.

A heavy haul of Communist weapons was reported captured.

The U.S. Army officer, an adviser to a ranger battalion, was killed in the action Sunday. The American Navy officer was killed Monday when a Vietnamese gunboat hit a Vietcong mine.

Newsmen in Saigon tried to reach the battle scene but were informed by American authorities "the weather is bad and we can't take you."

Other heavy fighting was reported in Tay Ninh Province.

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Research, Creativity Conference Planned

"The Trend of Undergraduate Research in Today's University" is the topic of an address to be delivered Saturday at the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Lewis N. Pino, program director, undergraduate research participation program, National



DR. PINO

Science Foundation, will deliver the address at a banquet concluding a UK Student Centennial Committee conference on undergraduate research and creativity.

During the past few months, undergraduates have submitted original research papers to the committee in the areas of social, biological and natural sciences, and the humanities. Twenty-five dollar savings bonds will be awarded at the banquet to students writing the winning paper in each of these areas. Earlier in the day, the top four papers in each area will be read before a panel of UK faculty judges.

Dr. Pino, who has been in his present position since 1961, was a former member of the NSF's Institutes Staff from 1959 to 1961. He has also been associate dean of Colorado College and a chemistry professor at Allegheny (Pa.) College.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Pino received his A.B. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Buffalo.

Persons desiring to make reservations for the Saturday banquet, may do so by contacting Dr. Robert White, McVey Hall, campus.



The Kentucky Kernel

Indonesian Show Held

A cast of 60 was featured in the annual Indonesian talent show at the University last Friday. The theme was "Journey To Indonesia" and the program featured a 20-piece Abgklung orchestra.

Child, 9, Improving

Brenda Hodges, the nine-year-old hit-run victim, is recovering from the kidney transplant operation that was thought to be her only chance to live.

She is still under a period of observation. Hospital officials said a critical period will last up until two months following the operation.

Brenda is listed under satisfactory condition, but officials are not sure if the transplant will take, and said there could be a rejection at any time during the critical period.

For the first time since her operation, Brenda ate solid food Monday.

Brenda's mother contributed the kidney for her daughter's transplant and is expected to be released from the hospital Wednesday.

Mrs. Hodges saw her daughter for the first time Monday.

Jewell To Lead Political Scientists

Dr. Malcolm E. Jewell, associate professor of political science, has been elected president of the Kentucky Conference of Political Scientists.

ID Pictures Will Be Made During April

Pictures for next year's ID cards will be made from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Room 316 of the Commerce Building throughout the month of April.

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